NEW YORK HERALD, SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1814-TREPLE SHE

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Active Preparations for War-Cabinet Relations to the Catholic Church—The Special Mission to Rome and Correspondence with the Vatican-Impending Prosecution of the Bishop of Pernambuco.

RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 7, 1874. The cloud is still darkening in the South, and the Brazilian government has resolved to take immediate measures in preparation for a war judged almost inevitable, but which the President of the Council has declared to his friends will, under no circumstances, be commenced by Brazil, which will await an open act of hoscility from the Argentine Confederation before drawing the sword. Measures for preparation, which have already been taken, are the sending or more troops to Paragnay, the re-establishment of the suppressed River Platte naval station and an active recruiting and impressment for the army and navy, for the latter of which foreign seamen are invited to serve one year. Admiral the Baron da Laguna left Rie on the 31st ult. to take command of the River Platte squadron, now consisting of two corvettes and several gunboats, but which is to be very soon strengthened by the iron-clads and monitors Brazil, Marize e Barres and Bahia and the corverte Mage, now getting ready in all haste at Rio, and by other vessels recalled from their respective stations or commissions. As for arms and unitions, they are now in abundance. The magazine in the barbor of Rio has about 300 tons of powder in store, and the mills are at full work. The Combiain (Belgian) breech-loader has been finally adopted for the army and introduced in large numbers, the Spencer being used in the navy. Armstrong and Whitworth cannon are ready for heavy work, and a considerable number of bronze field cannon have been constructed in the Rio arsenals, whose chimneys have been vomiting smoke night and day for months past. In addition German ironmen have been brought out to work the iron founderies at Vpanema, in St. Paulo, whose fine iron will serve to render Brazil independent of oreign supplies in case of interruptions

THE MOTIVES

actuating the Brazilian government to take immediate measures for increasing ner land and naval forces in the River Platte and its affluents seem to be chiefly the fear that the Argentine government is meditating a coup de main on Paraguay, or more probably to seize the Island of Atajo, on which is the Brazilian naval depot at the mouth of the Paraguay, and which, though formerly de facto Paraguayan territory, is claimed by the Argentine government as Argentine territory. Gainza, the Argentine Minister of War, still remains in Entre Rios, on the Parana, with the Argentine army, of some 8,000 men, although the Entre Rian civil war is entirely over, and although the large cannon in the John Patten, from Boston, are still rusting in the hold of that vessel, from the incapacity of the Argentine engineers to bandle them. Three steamers arrived from Europe last week at Buenos Ayres with large remittances of cannon and rifles for the Argentine government. It is also said that some American military engineers are now at work there upon plans for the tortification of Martin Garcia and points on the Parana. Another motive for apprehension lies in the probability of the election, February 1, of Alsina as President of the Confederation. Alsina's canvass has been carried on with the war cries of "Death to the gringos (foreigners) and to the traitors who have sold us to Brazil!" and bloody scenes were expected to occur at Buenos Ayres as well as other places. If, as is probable, Alsina be elected. Gaucho fanaticism and hatred of foreigners will be in the ascendant and in combination with that just of territory which flatters the national pride and makes the difficulty of the situation with Brazil. Brazil cannot, at present, abandon the tree navigation of the La Plata rivers, so necessary to the safety and commerce of one-fourth of the Empire, and she considers the independence Paraguay an indispensable requisite to insure that freedom. And Paraguay, in her view, cannot be independent, if the Argentines, establishing themselves opposite Asuncion, merely divided from it by the River Paraguay, are enabled to foster revolutions at the unhappy Republic's very door. Hence the determination of the Brazilian government not to permit the Confederation to extort the whole western side of the Paraguay from the Republic, which intention to extort the Argentine Congress has penly countenanced by relusing to ratify the treaty of boundaries made by Mitre with the Paraguayan government, which left the latter the Chaco to the north of the Pilcomayo. The canvo of Paraguay is, therefore, in Brazilian eyes, the cause of Brazil, and thus, for the sake of a few equare leagues of territory, which will infallibly. before ten years, become Argentine territory by the natural course of Paraguayan entry into the Confederation, the too eager cupidity of the Confederation is provoking a war which may have remarkanie consequences, and is sure to be deeply ruinous to the River Platte commerce, and possibly to that of Brazit. However, I believe that the Bra zillan government was sincerely anxious to avert the war, and perhaps it may still be, though at

THE RELIGIOUS QUESTION. February 1 the imperial government published. In relation to the Penedo mission to Rome, the foi-

present the atmosphere is heavily charged.

The imperial government resolved to send the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentary of Brazil in London on a special mission to Rome, to avert the most grave consequences of the conflict aroused by the reverend presides, the Home, to avert the most grave consequences of the conflict aroused by the reverend prenates, the diocesans of Pernamonco and Para. The nature and the range of the conflict were shown by these documents:—The advice of June 12 of hast year, addressed by the Minister of the Empire to the former of those prelates, in consequence of the furtherance given to the appeal to the Crown; the consult of the Section of Affairs of the Empire of the Council of State, and the reply and subsequent acts of D. Vital. The emergency was the more serious because the bishops considered themselves authorized and encouraged in their procedure by the visible Chief of the Catholic Churca. Referring to those documents the Minister of Foreign Affairs epitomized the intent and ends of the optomatic mission to the Eoly See in the following words, textinally taken from the instructions to Baron de Penedo:—"Explain to the Carinnal Secretary, and very partaken from the instructions to Baron de Penedo!—"Explain to the Cardinal Setretary, and very particularly to this Holmess, all that has occurred here, point out the evils which must regular and me continuance of such irregular and thegal acts, and try to induce the Pope to avoid encouraging tac bishops in their disobelence, and instead, to recommend to them full conforming with the precepts of the constitution and laws and with the rules which have always been followed in the relations of the Church with the State from the remotest times

set times or that the government has ordered the prosecution of the Bistop of Perhamboo, and, if necessary, will employ other legal means at the chaposal, even more energetic ones, without waiting for the result of the mission confided to waiting for the result of the mission confided to your zeal and discernment. When charging you with this mission it does not think of suspending the action of the laws. It is its duty to make them be carried out. What the government wants is to prevent the occurrence of still graver proceedings. The order for the proceeding of this hope will be published, perhaps before sending of this note to you.

Both in any conferences and your communica-tions to the Cardinal Secretary you will use a mod-crate but firm imagingse. The imperial government is not asking a layor; it claims what is just and en-ters into no compromise.

In suffilment of and in conformity with his instructions the Brazilian Envoy sent the memorandam nobbased below to the Cardinal Secretary of His Holinesa. The official reply to this manifestation in the name of the imperial government, given after many conferences, in which the facts were well discussed, follows the memorandum. This reply is completed by the tenor of the note in which Baron de Penedo has given account of the result of the mission confided to him. The news has been received by the imperial government

State of His Holiness, the annexed memorandum, which he had promised in his late conference. The undersigned begs of you to please to submit the document to the high knowledge of the Most Holy Father, to dispose his paternal heart in favor of a decision such as is desirable in this grave and disquieting question.

The undersigned profits by this occasion, &c., &c. Baron DE PENEDO.

To His Eminence Monsigner Cardinal ANIONELLI.

MEMORANDEM.

The extraordinary events occurred of late in Brazil in consequence of the grave comit to some prelates of other and docesse, mist naturally and the serious attention docesse, mist naturally events have had the greatest ment, these lamentable events have had the greatest publicity in all the country, and must certainly have come to the knowledge of the Holy Ege, wherefore it is not proper to doubt that they have affliced the surreme chief of the Universal Church. The conflict took its rice from the sentence of the reverend Bishop of Olinda, which judged interdicted a brotherhood of the city of Recite because it had not undertaken to expel a brother holoriously a Freemason, as the reverend Bishop says, and every other Mason belonging to it. Occember 28, 1872.) The Ruling Beard of the brotherhood found their unable to trill the opinion, and the product of the regagement. The reverend Bishop linisted the sunday of interdiction upon all the corpora-

Risnop confined himself to the deciration, "That such an apocal was condemned by various decisions of the Church." Thus he preferred to let his case go by default righter han give a proof of submission to the laws of the country.

After consulting the Council of State, His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to give reiter in the appeal. This imperial resolution was communicated by the Minister of the Empire to the reverend Bishop; but the reply of the 5th of July was one of formal disobedience to the Emperor. He denied the legitimacy of the Seapleatisms and of the appeal to the Crown, and, reproducing the subversive doctrines previously proclaimed, with abuse the process of the state, and the subversive doctrines previously proclaimed, with abuse the process of the state, and the subversive doctrines previously proclaimed, with abuse the process of the state, and the subversive doctrines previously proclaimed, with abuse the process of the state, and the subversive doctrines previously proclaimed, with abuse the band already, in his pastornal of February 2, combated the beneplacitims, saying "that no one who prized himself as an one-dient son or the Church could adunt it." A sovereign right, consecrated by immemorial laws of the Portuguese monarchy, maintained by the constitution of the Empire for almost half a century and respected by all the bishops of Brazil, was soleganly disrespected by the reverend Bishop of Olinda.

Commencing his religious restoration by the condemnation of Freemanonry the reverend Bishop of the state of the subversion of the subversion

permissible to discuss a constituted right, inherent in the henational sovereignity, not less ancient than the benephacitum and never placed in doute by the Brazilian Episcopacy. However, it has to be remembered that since the decree or March 28, 1857, this prerogative of the trouble of the state of the secretary of the corona has not been only, as in the oid Portuguese legislation, a special means against abuses of the ecclesiastical authority, but has been rendered likewise a guarantee to the latter against the civil power, in tact, that famous decree established reciprocity in the appeal to the Crown as a remedy for the excesses of the temporal authority against the prerogatives or the Church or against the rights of its ministers in relation to worship. That law made still another innovation in layer of the Church when it abolished appeal to the Crown against the bishops in the cases of suspension ex informatic conscientia. Thus, far from being vexations to the Church, the appeal to the Crown is another ele-

sailan Church is that best guaranteed by the State, and that which has least to lear for its inde-pendence.

To justify his procedure, the reverend bishop pretends to cover himself with the brief of May 29 of the current vear, wherein he oppnes himself fully approved of by his Hodiness. Asserting in favor of his acts the support and encouragement of the supreme chief of the Church, he opposes the provisions of the brief to the laws of the State. Without hesitation and with manitest contempt of a preceding beneplacitum, he gave it at once publicity and execution. The imperial government cannot believe the term of the imperial government cannot helieve being convinced that it cannot wish to asked they being convinced that it cannot wish to asked they being convinced that it cannot wish to asked they being convinced that it cannot wish to asked they being convinced that it cannot wish to asked they being convinced that it cannot wish to asked they being convinced that it cannot wish to asked they being convinced that it cannot wish to asked in the source of the reverse of the reversule being conficted in the confirming this conviction of the Imperial government, and to render patent that the Holy see was foreign to all the acts of the reversule bishop, acts imputable only to exaggerated zeal. If, in place of having asked a post factum counsel from the chief of the Church, he had not anticipated it, allowing himself to draw on a thoughness struggle, the reverend bishop would not have saddenly launched those mass executions rejected by the Holy See in that same brief. What the holy Father recommended in it was moderation and clemency in the application of censures, ordering their asspension for a year, in order to "avert the rain of so many soils and to spare the prelate

ons. If the order of the brief were taken literally it would become absolutely inadmissible; but it cannot be be-lieved that the fiely see could command the bishors of Brazil to do what by the laws of the state they may not do. From the spirit of the order the agreement and the conjunct intervention of the two powers never was and never could be eliminated.

Therefore the shares of the reverend bishop are not, in the government's opinion, approved or by the Holy

These lamentable events have not been confined to the diocess of Olinds. Other prelates also have taken the road of lilegality, misprizing the imperial beneplacitim. The Beverend Bishop of Pars, however, went further, and, following the example of the Bishop of Olinda closely, launched, the he, interdiocs on several brother-hoods, and, like he, denied the right of appeal to the frown. This simultaneous provocation by the ecclesiastical authority gives motives to suppose a systematic resistance to the right of the State. Despite the means which the rovernment possesses in the laws of the Empire to maintain those rights intact, it has, however, indiged it is dury, as a Catholic government and from describe to the supreme head of the Church, to send a special mission for the purpose of explaining to the Holy See the gravity of a situation which distance has perhaps disfigured.

see the gravity or a superstance, and the gravity of a proper superstance of the gravity of a superstance of the gravity are resulting from this state of things. Our close closed, worship suppressed, the clergy terrified with suspensions or fortenate conscients, and invited by this means to disobey the government, the episcopal tripute, and still more the authority of the Charch surpopute, and still more the authority of the Charch surpopute, and still more the authority of the Charch surpopute, and still more the authority of the Charch surpopute, and still more the authority of the final structure. this means to disober the government, the chiscopair repute, and still more the authoria other the disorder in the chiscopair repute, and still more the authoria other the chiscopair repute, and still more the authoria other the chiscopair repute, and impacts. The clamor of so many violences keeps the conscience of Catholics agriated and the public peace and order menaced. Hiegal and imprudent measures and order menaced. Hiegal and imprudent measures have already provoked against the discessar prelate the lamentable manifestations of May M in the capital of Pernambuco. In directing itself to the Holy See the imperial government is giving a further groof of its attachment to the Catholic religion, whose best advocate it believes itself to be at this moment, it desires no more than the prompt restoration of the peace and good intelligence which had always existed in the relations of the civil with the ecclesistical authority, but now, unhappily, perturbed by a directin inducent emproved by the imperial government therefore hopes that the Supreme Chief of the Charoch will find, in his high wisdom and paternal affection for an empire destined one in prevention and assumption of all greater proportions, and means to end such conflict the property of Cand to prevent their representative of Cand to prevent their representative of the Church and the remove the pretext for further attacks upon the laws of the State. Counseled by the Holy See, the bishops will manage to rein in the restore of the Church, and may shake belief. On its

by the Holy see, the hishops will manage to rein in the zani whose imprantent excesses are compromising the interest of the Church, and may shake belief. On its safe the imperial government will spare no effort to preven the dissensions now dividing the fock of the prevent the dissensions now dividing the fock of the rather in other countries from rising and an essen-liarly fathore country, as Brazil is. Rose, Oct. 26, 1873.

NOTE OF CARDINAL ANTONELLI IN THE APARIMENTS OF THE VATICAN. The undersigned Caruinal Secretary of State of His Hookes, has received the memorandum remitted to thin by four Excellency with your prized note of the 22th of tectoher last, and, after having examined with mature attention the contents of the document, has tuilfilled the duty of promptly bringing to the knowledge of the Holy rather a circumstantal relation of them. His hotmes, warmly deploring the conduct in Brazil Botiness, warmly deploring the conduct in Brazil Botiness and circumstances jiving rise to it and the unhappy consequences which much settsfaction that the impact of has seen with much satisfaction that the impact of his substitution of the consequences which much satisfaction that the impact of the state of the consequences of the suppreme chief of the consequences of the suppreme chief of the consequences of the substitution of the consequence of the consequence of the substitution of the consequences of the substitution of

letters and every other ecclesiastical constitution, and also in respect to the appeal to the Crown, it being well shown what are the principles professed by the Holy Securion the one and the other.

The undersigned Cardinal profits, therefore, by this opportunity to reiterate to Your Excellency the assurances of his distinct consideration.

ANTONELLI, To Baron De Perrop, &c., &c.

To Baron De Panedo, Ac. Ac.

The language of the cierical organ, the Apostolo, is peculiar now. It denies that the letter of the Pope has been sent to the Bishop of Olinda, although the nuncio had officially informed the imperial government that he had delivered it to the Bishop of Olinda. It is current, moreover, that the Bishop of Olinda is extremely enraged with the procedure of the Holy See, and has declared that, if his acts be disapproved of through the influence of the \$1,000,000 said to have been distributed by Baron de Penedo among the congregation of cardinals and other influences at Rome, he will cast off the intre and retire into his convent.

ne will cast of the mitre and retire into his convent,

THE PROSECTION OF THE RISHOP OF OLINDA
is going on with all due speed, and next week his
trial will probably take place. The general opinion
is that he will be at once pardoned if condemned,
but there are persons who declare that the
Emperor has said that he never would pardon him,
because of the inscience of his reply to his letter.
That of the Bishop of Para is also in progress, but
he is expected here. He had resolved to give in
his reply personally to the intimation of the
Supreme Court.

THE LIVINGSTONE OF THE ANTIPODES.

The Mystery of Leichardt's Fate Said to Have Been Cleared Up-Public Excitement Over the News-Relics of the Explorer Brought in by the Searcher.

SYDNEY, Feb. 14, 1874. Intense excitement has been created throughout the whole of the colonies by the announcement that the mystery which surrounded the fate of the ast explorer Leichardt and his companions has been cleared away, and that one of the party still survives, after twenty-lour years' residence with the blacks.

HISTORY. Leichardt's exploring expedition started from Sydney in 1847, with the intention of crossing Australia from east to west, and was heard from at the end of 1849, after which all traces of them disappeared. Various were the surmises as to their fate, and numerous the efforts to discover them, until at last it was believed that they must have all been swept away by one of the periodical floods common to all parts of this continent. After a lapse of twenty years a man named Andrew Hume was sent to this city under sentence of ten years for robbing under arms, alleged to have been committed on a station on the north-western border of New South Wales. Hume protested his innocence, giving as a proof statement that he had not been within the confines of civilization for a number of years, and that when the robbery was committed he was in Central Australia, near the overland telegraph line, after having been previously in the vicinity of Sturt's Creek, where he had found traces of white men. After rigid cross-examination by a member of the government and several persons familiar with a portion of the country he had passed through, Hume offered to go back and recover certain relics which he had found and placed in a cache. Liberty was given him in 1871, a passage provided for him in a steamer bound to

passage provided for him in a steamer bound to Carpentaria, and there he disappeared for a time. No tidings having been heard of the ex-convict for more than two years many persons imagined that a clever scoundrel had tricked the government out of a ticket of leave, when a telegram was received from Brisbane announcing that Andrew Hume had arrived there, bringing news of the Leichardt expedition.

GROGRAPHY.

On looking at a modern map of Australia, Victoria River will be found at the northwest corner, Hume made his way there alone, after leaving Port Darwin, then travelled to Sturt's Creek, and at its head waters fell in with a native tribe with whom was an aged white man. This proved to be Mr. Classan, a brother-in-law of Dr. Leichardt, and second in commend of the expedition.

His tale is that he left the camp one morning to

and second in commend of the expedition.

THE REPORT.

His tale is that he left the camp one morning to look for water, and, on his return, found that during his temporary assence the men and mutinied, violently assaulted their leader, and, after taking forcible possession of all the horses, equipments, &c., proceeded in the direction of South Australia. Leichardt died five days later, and Chassan was found by the blacks, who took him into their tribe and adopted him as their medicine man, he subsequently learned that the mutineers were attacked by the natives and all massacred. Classan was very anxious to return with Hume, but was prevented by the blacks, and, after several unsuccessful efforts to carry him off, Hume was compelled to return alone, bringing with him Leichardt's watch, quadrant, part of his journal and a narrative supplied by Classan relating to the expedition. Hume asserts that about six months ago he came

Hume asserts that about six months ago he came across filteen camels travelling along the telegraph route, and believes that they were those taken from South Australia by Major Warburton and party in their attempt to explore the country west of Mount Stuart.

This last named expedition is also missing.

STANLEY ON LIVINGSTONE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON DAILY NEWS :on arriving at St. Vincent I heard, to my great grief, the news of the death of Livingstone. I read eagerly every word of the story, as published in the Daily News, hoping that I might be able to proclaim it as belonging to one of those canards which we have heard so often, emanating from both the Eastern and Western coasts of Airica, and I discovered with infinite satisfaction that there was as much cause to doubt the report as to believe in it. So far as I could glean from the Dally Kews there was nothing positively known of how and where the death of the great traveller occurred. It originated, the report said, from the lips of one named Chumab, who had appeared at Unyanyembe alone with the statement that Livingstone had perished from disease on the shores of Lake Bangweolo; that he himself had hastened on to Unyanyembe to obtain relief for his half starved companions, who were distant twenty days' march from Unyanyembe, slowly advancing along the road thirtner, bearing the body of the traveller. I knew Chuman well, he having served Livingstone and myself for over four months; but though I knew him to be a faithful servant of his master, having followed his varying fortunes through triendly and unfriendly countries over many a thousand miles of swamp and plain and jungle, Caumah was not an immaculate character. He would offend his old master sometimes, and he even deserted him in Rua at a time of utmost need to Livingstone; and, as offence, indolence or rebellion merits punishment, I suspected that Chuman had been committing some wrong and had been punished for it, and had, in consequence, deserted in in the eighth year of his service. I was satis fled that the report of Livingstone's death was faise, since no one but Chumah vouched for it. I was prepared to give credit to him for being a greater adept at deception than the traitor Musa, of Johanna, for in the story he had accounted plausibly enough for his master's death, by ascrib-

of Johanna, for in the story he had accounted plausibly enough for his master's death, by ascribing the canse of it to the only blemish in Living-scone's iron constitution—viz., Baolity to dysentery. But since I have arrived in England, and have read and re-read the various letters and reports published, I am compelled to believe, much against my will, that the weary pilgrimage of poor livingstone is ended, and that he will never see the mourning friends he has left beingd him.

"It will all come right at last," he was accustomed to say to me contunally when any reference was made to his returning home. By this fatch he breathed into me the strong hope that he would live to return until i became also firm in the behef that he was destined to receive the laurels the Christian world was ready to shower upon min in person. Though thin and pale and learfully feelle when the New York Heralde expedition appeared at Upil, with ample means of relief and good news for him after his long tramp from the borders of the Unknown Lake, he was so far recovered in health and strength when, after four months" journeyings with him, I turned away from him to execute his wishes at Zanzibar, that I, firmly believed that few men who had completed their fity-ninth year had a better chance of hiving twenty years more than he had then—on the l4th of March, 1872. Yet it seems that while I have been congratulating myself that Livingstone would appear in England about May of this year, that he died eleven months ago, as he was striving to reach the north end of Lake Bangwoolo. But he has died with the full measure of years and nonors on his head; died bearing his Great Mass striving to reach the north end of Lake Bangwoolo. But he has died with the full measure of years and nonors on his head; died bearing his Great Mass travelle to his ashes!

It is now asked what he has done since he left

coveries, extending over a period of six years, which I brought to England August 1, 1872, is safe in the hands of Miss Agnes Livingstone, his cidest daughter. This record begins from the day he left

coveries, extending over a period of six years, which I brought to England August 1, 1872, is sale in the hands of Miss Agnes Livingstone, his eldest daughter. This record begins from the day he left. Zanzibar in December, 1863, to the 13th of March, 1872, it embraces his discoveries from the mouth of the Rovuma River on the East Coast of Africa to the Nyassa Lake; those made from the Nyassa Lake in the new lands west of Africa in the districts of the Ma-Zitu, the Bobias, Bobemba, the Wa Marungu-Cazembe Rua, Manyuema-Wagushah, up to Ujiji, where he arrived the 23d of October, 1871. It also contains his discoveries made while he journeyed with me, from about the middle of November, 1871, to the 16th of February, 1872, when we arrived at Unyanyembe.

To ordinary readers all this may appear very yague; but if I tell them that Livingstone has trampled a distance of \$2.30 fmiles afoot if that period they may have a conception of the value of the journal which now hies in the strong room of a Glasgow bank, and which was sealed by me the evening of the 16th March, 1872. They will be prepared to appreciate the treasure which must now, according to Livingstone's jastructions, see the hight; they will be able to judge for themselves what Livingstone has Confe; of the length of the journey the brave heart accomptished. We shall enjoy his humorous descriptions of native character, grieve with him at inhumanity, and revel with him in the midst of sublime scenery in the unrivailed land of the Wa-manyuema and Warua. We shall know what rivers, what races, what countries, what riches there are which fascinated him and detained him until death. But though we have all these in England, there are many interesting bits of paper written with his blood for want of ink, scraps of newspapers closely written over, field notebooks, hastyjoutings here and there, which will be brought to England soon, let us hope, by Lieutenant Murphy, which will add immensely in hand. Mr. Murphy must also be bringing the map of Livingstone, which is a tre

in hand. Mr. Murphy shost also be bringing the will all the process that will have a support to that will his count of the process of the support of the process of the pro

SALE OF BARON ROTHSCHILD'S STED.

NEWWAREST England March 10 1874 There was a large attendance at Newmarket today to see the sale and disposition of Baron Rothschild's stud of race horses, which was brought under the hammer by Mr. Tattersail in the paddock at the rear of the stables attached to Mentmore House. The sale commenced shortly before two P. M., previous to which Mr. Tattersail entertained all who were present, including those who arrived by the special fast train from St. Pancras, to an excellent luncheon, with champagne and other wines, which were provided in the large confee room of the Rutiand Arms by Mr. C. Stebbing. Ample justice having been cone to the luncheon, an adjourning took place to the sale ring. Among those present were:—Prince Ballyany, Lord Roseberry, the Hon. Admiral Rous, Lord A. Page', Count Lehndorf, General Ladorttz, Mr. Biammon, Mr. Beaumont, Captain Oliver, Messrs. Boltazze (2), Graham Farrman, R. V. L. Rothschild, H. Saville Lefevre, Hewatt, W. Portsman, Dobede, H. Jones, W. Binkiron, &c. All the Newmarket trainers were present. Among those from the country were saunders, W. Gotter and Scott.

Scott.

The thirteen yearlings made £7,215, being an average of £555 each, the highest price being given by Mr. Toy, who, it was understood, was buying on commission Tom Jemmy, on behalf of Mr. Lefevre, who gave 1,360 guneas for the two-year-old coit Taneria, which was the second highest price; but none of them possessed the splendid shape of Vedometer, bought by Mr. Toy for £1,990.

Of the three-year-olds, Beaconfield and Cat's Eye, 650 guineas and 620 guineas respectively. Marsworth was then put up with a reserve of £5,000 on him, which bid was at once tied by Count Leindorf for the German government. This horse will not be put into training, but will go to the stud at Grakehner, in £53 Prassia, where there are about 150 brood mares.

Mr. Padwick's horses then succeeded Baron Rothschild's. Lord Roseberry gave £2,500 for Couronne-de-Fer, who a short time since was first lavorite for the Derby, and Mr. Cotton bought Packington for 850 guineas.

The entire amount realized by Baron Rothschild's horses was 14,305 guineas, and an average of 715 guineas are hely threasy was banging to the Roseberg gave acch. The thirteen yearlings made £7,215, being an av-

The entire amount realized by Baron Rothschild's horses was 14,305 guineas, and an average of 715 guineas each. Princess was bought by Mr. B. Ellan for 110 guineas; Heien, by Mr. Fay, 530 guineas; Eseas; Pamello, by Mr. Fay, 200 guineas; Coomassie, by Mr. Fay, 21,060; Marston, by Lord Roseberry, 400 guineas; Darwin, by Mr. Scott, 400 guineas; Velvet Lawn, by Mr. Davison, 210 guineas; Huxley, by Mr. Peddic, 45 guineas; Tancred, by T. Jenning, 1,300 guineas; Carmelion, by Mr. Fay, 800 guineas; Vendometer, by Mr. Fay, 1,900 guineas; Lady Mary, by Mr. Witherley, 400 guineas; Czarina, by Mr. Fay, 270 guineas; Kinston, by Mr. Velidle, 80 guineas; Hesthorpe, by Mt. Heaste, 70 guineas; Beaconsheld, by Mr. Fay, 659 guineas; Cat's Eye, by Mr. Whitaker, 620 guineas. Marzworth (who has held the greater part of the winter months) was ultimately knocked down to Count Lehndorf for 25,000.

FUNERAL OF COLONEL FERRIS. On Tuesday, the 7th just,, the funeral of the late

Cotonel Thomas T. Ferris will take place from tary escort composed of the Old Guard, Major George W. McLean; Ninth regiment, Colonet of March, 1872. Yet it seems that while I have been congratulating myself that Livingstone would appear in England about May of this year, that he died eleven months ago, as he was striving to reach the north end of lake Bangweolo. But he has died with the full measure of years and honors on him, a faithful and willing servitor, retaining his early views of the duties of a noble life to his last breath, cherishing love and friendship for an of human under the sun. Poor old man! Honor be to his ashes!

It is now asked what he has done since he left England in 1896, and whether all he has done will ever be made known, and how much of the knowledge thought to be gamed by his abor is lost? To the first question I would answer, that a short resumed of his discoveries, such as he gave me, and such as I obtained from the study of his map, has been aiready published. To the second question I would answer that a conous record of his discoveries, such as I obtained from the study of his map, first health and the paying this hast said tribute to his memory. It is paying this hast said tribute to his memory. It is a continued of his discoveries, such as short resemble of the discoveries, such as short resumed of his discoveries, such as for his discoveries and honors of the family his health having become impaired. He continued to decline, and was its first leutenant colonel, and took a

THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

Has It Deteriorated or Improved Since the Deluge !- The Old Giants Missing, but the Average Calibre of the Members Enlarged-A Comparison of the Senate of 1850 with That of 1874-A Transformation Scene from the Fifteenth Amendment-The Debate on the Money Question.

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1874. The impression widery prevails that the United States Senate of 1874, compared with that of the old pro-slavery regime, which was swept away by the deluge of our great Southern Rebellion, is a body of small politicians and commonplace men, representing only party expediences, caucus intrigues, the power of money or some lucky chances in the chapter of accidents. This general opinion, though practically true, is essentially a mistake. It is true that the giants of the Senate bave disappeared; true that through adroit intrigues or money or lucky accidents many seats in the chamber are now occupied; but it is also true that the average intellectual calibre, qualifications and practical experience of the members have been greatly enlarged. Any man, for example, conversant with the elements of the Senate of 1849-50that Senate which marks the last of the compromises with Southern slavery and the beginning

gone. Our jubilees of political poetry, inaugurated with the log cabin and hard cider campaign of 1840, ended, we may say, with the melaucholy ministrelsy which hurried the lamented Greeley to his grave. The fliteenth amendment has made the political orator a "sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal." Like the relic of the legitimate drama, or an owl in the open field at daylight, he has remained abroad too late, and he is blinded and silenced by the strange glare and noises around him. The United States Senate, meantime, has undergone a great transformation. Almost insensibly to itself it has come down from the lofty declamation and glittering processions of the forum to the hard facts and testimony of an investigating committee, fleecently, in the discussion of a certain bill, we had some feeble displays of the spread eagle and "Hail Columbia;" but as they were followed by appropriate apologies, these ossolete ebuilitions of patriotism were excused. And yet, while the venerable Senator Cameron was telling how the old bell of Independence thail rang out the glad ridings of the birth

obsolete ebuilitions of patriotism were excused. And yet, while the venerable Senator Cameron was telling how the old bell of independence Hail rang out the glad tidings of the birth of a great nation, and how this nation has grown in strength and beauty till its glory alls the whole earth, it evidently warmed the old boys around him like the chorus of the "star Spangled Banher." But it was a gleam of glory which in a moment passed away under the shadow of the almighty dollar. "How much will this thing cost?" was too much for the eloquence of Cameron.

THE DOMINANT PARTY WITHOUT A LEADER.
But if eloquence has become a thing of the past, if long orations of wind and gas nave been displaced by hard facts and ngures, how its it that from the first week of December last to the fourth week of March this reconstructed Senate has been occupied chiefly in a powwow, a seemingly endless and purposeless powwow, on the currency question which has sickened the country? Under the haleyon administration of Captain Tyler. Henry tiay, in the course of a few weeks, pushed through both houses a bill establishing a National Bank. If the Senate has improved as a body for business, how are we to account for this success of Clay in the old time and the recent delay of Sherman to get his financial scheme into the form of a bill, after nearly four months have been wasted in beating the bush? A new words will serve as an answer to this question. Clay was the leader and the embodiment of the old whig party—the party at the time of his Rank bill which held a working majority in both houses. His word was the law to his party, and made only the opposition party, to contend against in pushing through his bill. Now the dominant party has no recognized leader in the Senate or the flouse, and it is a body of the militamen, each mad only the opposition party to contend against the instructions of the Senate; the Senate, each are was like a regular army with a general at its head; now it is a body of the militamen, each had only the opposition, t

ment.

WHO ARE IN THE OLD PLACES.

The transformation scene presented between the Senate as it was in 1856 and the Senate as it is in 1874 to a looker-on from the gailertes who passed through the protracted struggle on Clay's compromises is very impressive. According to the distribution of the Senators of 1850 in the old chamber we find the porty Pratt, of Indiana, in the place of Henry Clay: Carl Schurz in the place of Weester, Sherman in the place of Calaoun, the substantial statesman of Kentucky in the place of Benton, Bayard, of Delaware, in the place of Jenton, Bayard, of Delaware, in the place of Seward, Morton in the place of Cass, Stewart, of Nevada, in the place of Ounglas; Saulsbury in the place of Chase, and Ferry, of Michigua, in the place of Semath flouston, of Texas. The only member of the Senate of 1830 now on the floor is Hamlin, of Maine, though the venerable Cameron was a Senator from 1849 to 1849. The reconstruction of the WHO ARE IN THE OLD PLACES.

Senate lacks only a colored member or two to be as marked as the reconstruction of the South. And if we have no more Clays, Websters or Ben-tons we have in Edmunds, Conking, Boutwell, Morton, Frelinghuysen, Carpenter, Schurz, Baytons we have in Edmunds, Conking, Bou Morton, Frelinghuysen, Carpenter, Schurz, and, Thurman, Gordon and others all the melements for the utilitarian age we live in o history, science, poetry, eloquence and two lin reference to our political parties, this Strial contest on the currency marks the tran to a reorganization, and the reorganization first appear in at least three parties in the cofall elections. The Senate, meantime, is gimproved, in becoming a body of free defand of comparatively independent men.

CAPITAL SOCIETY.

The Shadow of Death Saddening Life at the Republican Court - Charles Sumner's Biographers-Charitable Entertainments-Sport Along the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, April 2, 1874. Our Lenten season of penitence and prayer was more than usually solemn this year, as the angel of death had cast deep shadows over the metropoils. Senator Sumner, Judge Dent, who was a brother of Mrs. Grant; the mother of General Babcock, and the father of Mrs. Judge Fisher, with scores of less prominent persons, have been called to their long homes. There were also sincere regrets for the loss of ex-President Fillmore, who was a popular occupant of the White House, and who aided in the introduction of pure water during his administration CHARLES SUMNER

had passed so much of the past quarter of a century here—the last ten years as a householder—that he was regarded as a citizen. Of late the old prejudices against him on account of his opi-nions had been dispelled, and the old families treated him with great courtesy. Since his deposition from the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations he had occasionally dined out, and had given two or three dinners a week to a few friends. Among other literary curiosities which he has left is a printed copy of a speech which he wrote in 1872, narrating minutely the estrangement between himself and Secretary Fish, as seen from his standpoint. He intended to have delivered it in the Senate, and had it put into type at the office of the Congressional Globe, that he might send slips in advance to the New York HERALD and some other papers, as was his custom when he made a prepared speech. But some of his friends heard of it and persuaded him to keep it back for a time. It has never appeared.

sumner's Biographers
will have such a mass of material, especially of correspondence, as has never been left by any man in this country, except Washington. Dr. Phelps, of Boston, began the task three or four years ago, but was not acceptable to Sumner's iriends. C. Edwards Lester is now engaged on a biography of the Massachusetts Senator, and George Alired Townsend is preparing a record of his eventful life. CHARITABLE ENTERTAINMENTS

relieved the monotony of Lent and aided the treasuries of several charitable institutions, among them the "homes" of the Episcopal churches. Four of these entertainments, given at the house of Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren, netted nearly \$1,000, and on Faster Monday there is to be one at the house of Mrs. Ross Ray, which is expected to be very successful. Soon after Easter private theatricals will be given at Willard's Hall, for the benefit of the 'home' of the Church of the Epiphany, in which the Misses Loring and Calderon Carnsie will be the leading performers. And then on the 7th of April will come the annual Charity Ball, which is sure to be a success. As for

BALLS, HOPS AND GERMANS, they have been unknown since Ash Wednesday, and the poor old chaperons, who were jaded and tired, have been able to retire early, instead of sitting up until two or three o'clock, nodding in time to the rhythm of dance music. After Easter, however, the old dames must resume their weary duties, as there are to be a number of entertainments, especially a house-warming ball at Senater Stewart's magnificent new house on Naval Circle, and a ball by the Beales in the renovated Decatur

mansion on Lafayette square.

EQUESTRIAN AND VEHICULAR. Meanwhile les demoiselles have been regaining health and color by out of door exercises. Miss Neille Grant takes a daily drive in her phaeton, and there are a score of other young ladles who may be seen driving their teams every pleasant afternoon. A lew prefer the saddle, but the society men don't fancy escorting them, as the hire of horses is expensive, and riding gets their exquisite pantaloons out of shape, you know.

COMING EVENTS. Society is rejoicing over the announcement that Mrs. General Williams (previously Mrs. Stephen A. quite an exile at some prairie post where her husband is stationed. We have also Mrs. Chief Justice Waite, who will occupy the lower story of the Pomerov house, now a portion of the Arlington, And it is whispered that a gallant naval officer will soon wed a danghter of a gallant General of the army, thus uniting the two arms of the service.

PISCATORIAL.
The disciples of Izaak Walton have always been abundant hereabouts, with such leaders as Timothy Pickering, Daniel Webster and Chancellor Bibb. Below the city the Potomac is well stocked with shad and herring, large quantities of which are caught in nets; while at the Little Falls, just above Georgetown, those who "throw the fly" find striped and black bass and an occasional salmon, while trout are found toward Harper's Ferry. In ante-bellian times parties of citizens and Congressmen used to charter a steamboat for a Saturday's excursion to the fishing grounds below Mount Ver non, taking along a caterer, waiters, cooks, liquors and playing cards. Poker and julips enlivened the trip down, and the feature of the feast was planked shad, the fish being split open, natled around the edges to a seasoned oaken board and roasted be fore a wood fire just as a johnnycake is baked. It was a treat for epicures, and after it had been well washed down poker and julips enlivened the homeward trip. As the wharf was neared the remaining stock of liquors was measured, and an assess ment was then made on each one of the party for his pro rata share of all expenses, which was always paid.

DEADHEAD DINNERS were unknown in those days, but now at least a score of Congressmen and other high officials are dined and wined every day at Welcker's-the large private room being thus made a Golgotha, or place of skulls. The most noted of the hospitalious lob-byists has the legs of the leading men of the land under his table, and the crême de la crême of the diplomatic corps enjoy his repasts, so charmingly a vote in return or directly ask any favor, although he may advoitly mould the opinions of his guests on important topics.

GENERAL SCHENCK has been warmly greeted here, and has every night met some of his old Congressional friends at din-ner. Sir Edward Thornton gave him a spiendid banquet; for the General has always spoken well of Sir Edward in London, and has done some kind acts for him there. General Schenck has been improved in personal appearance by British beef and beer. and is in excellent spirits. One of his best stories is that of his initiation of some of the nobility into the

mysteries of draw poker. THE LATE EMPEROR NAPOLEON III. REFORM CLUB, PALL MALL, LONDON, S. W., March 19, 1874,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-Will you permit me, through the columns of your influential journal, to ask any gentleman in America who may have known the late Emperor Nanoleon when he was in the United States, nearly forty years ago, for any particulars of his sojourn they may remember. I am told that an American gentleman lately wrote a vindication of the Emperor's conduct and manner of lite in New York, but I cannot find his letter in our papers. I think that all who knew Emperor Napoleon III, personally will be glad to testify to the dignity and goodness of his character under all circumstances. I shall be thankful for any communications on this subject addressed to me here, and beg to remain, so, your failing acryant.

subject addresses servant, ser, your faithful servant, BLANCHARD JERROLD.